

43301 to 43329—Continued.

This differs from the true species in having smaller and yellow fruit which is not indented at the stalk. It is said to be a native of the Caucasus, Persia, Macedonia, etc., and was introduced in 1822. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 235.)

43307. PRUNUS MAHALEB L. Amygdalaceæ. **Mahaleb cherry.**

"From Tiflis Botanical Garden."

A free-growing, deciduous tree up to 30 or 40 feet in height, with a loose, spreading head of branches and the young twigs downy. The glossy green leaves are broadly ovate or roundish, more or less hairy on each side of the midribs, and are 1 to 2½ inches long. The pure white, very fragrant flowers occur to the number of 6 to 10 in racemes. The somewhat egg-shaped, black fruit is about one-fourth of an inch long. This plant, native of central and southern Europe, was introduced in 1714. It flowers in late April and early May, is fast growing, and thrives well in the sandy soil of Kew. It may be propagated by cuttings made of moderately firm young wood and placed in gentle bottom heat; also by layering. The type raised from seed is used as a stock for grafting cherries. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 242.)

43308. PRUNUS MICROCARPA Meyer. Amygdalaceæ. **Syrian cherry.**

"From Tiflis Botanical Garden."

A deciduous bush, 3 or 4 feet high, with stiff short-jointed branches and downy branchlets. The coarsely serrate, broadly ovate pointed leaves are one-half to 1 inch long, and the rosy pink flowers are produced in clusters of two or three from buds and spurs of older branches. The red or yellow fruit is ovate and nearly half an inch in length. This bush is a native of Asia Minor and in 1890 was introduced into Kew, where it requires the sunniest position possible. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 243.)

43309. PRUNUS PROSTRATA Labill. Amygdalaceæ. **Mountain cherry.**

"From Tiflis Botanical Garden."

A deciduous shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with a low, spreading habit and much wider than high. The slender branches are arched, and the twigs are covered with a minute dark down. The pointed, ovate or obovate, sharply serrate leaves are from 1 to 1½ inches long and downy beneath. The bright rose-colored flowers appear singly or in pairs, and the almost stalkless fruit is red and about one-third of an inch long. This shrub is native in the mountains of the Levant and was introduced into Kew in 1802. It needs a sunny position. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, pp. 248 and 249.)

43310. PRUNUS SPINOSA L. Amygdalaceæ. **Sloe.**

"From Tiflis Botanical Garden."

A deciduous, suckering shrub, 10 or 15 feet in height, or in gardens a small tree, with the bark of the young shoots downy and many of the short branches terminated by a spine. The ovate, serrate leaves are sometimes nearly 2 inches long, are downy beneath, sometimes becoming glabrous with age. The pure white flowers appear in March or April, usually singly on the naked wood, and the round fruit, which is half an inch in diameter, is at first blue, then black, and very harsh to the taste. The sloe is native in England and other parts of Europe, as well as in northern Asia. Its slow growth makes it suitable for small gardens.